

THE MAGAZINE OF THE

NATIONAL SPASTICS SOCIETY

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# SPASTICS NEWS





# NATIONAL SPASTICS SOCIETY

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# TELLING THE WORLD

## Director's New Year Message again widely reported

The Director's annual New Year message, which many readers will have seen in their newspapers, was again published all over Britain and reported by the B.B.C. If anyone has any doubt of the interest of the press in the work of the Society — here is the answer.

This year's message was based on the Society's long-term plans, giving some indication of the scope of the £10 million programme of new work planned for the next seven years.

The message was not only reported in the national newspapers and the medical and professional journals, but also appeared in about 200 provincial daily and weekly papers. Some of them naturally featured aspects of particular interest in their own area. *The Times*, in its annual review of the year's highlights, treated it as the event of December 29th.

The B.B.C. quoted Dr. Stevens's words in the Midland Home Service, and another version was broadcast in the South-Western area.

A fifteen-minute programme in German about the work of the Society was also relayed on the B.B.C. German Service. An account of the history and work of the Society was given, and its achievement was offered as an example of the kind of voluntary endeavour which might help to lift modern "affluent society" out of some of its muddled philosophy.

One newspaper featured a small part of the Director's message in its "Quotes of the Week" column — and we end appropriately on this note:

*"Whatever claims to civilisation and the advance of human progress may be made by rival nations in the coming year, history will also judge us by our compassion."*



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*Editor: Eve Renshaw*

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## *Our New Photographer*

Fine photographs by John Bundock, who is a spastic, are known to many of our readers — particularly to the Stars, whose publicity pictures he has taken for several years. Formerly specialising in studio portraits, John has acquired a new camera which would probably talk if it needed to, and has branched out as a free lance. He took many of the pictures in this issue, including the young cook from Craig-y-Parc on the front cover, and the two friends on the back.

## **Obituary**

ON BEHALF of the Society, a message of condolence was sent on the death of Cardinal Godfrey, on January 22, 1963. He had, since 1957, been a patron of the Society as well as a friend.

One who knew him well writes that his interest in the Society and in many other comparable works was not only the formal interest of someone in his position, but was also a measure of his love.



# THE ROLE OF CHARITY IN THE 1960's

*by J. A. Loring, Assistant Director, Services, N.S.S.*

**A**N eminent obstetrician recently wrote: "In every thousand babies there will be . . . say, five babies with cerebral palsy . . ." He went on to say: "It may be that cerebral palsy is no more or less than a consequence of a baby having occupied at some time in his ante-natal or intra-partum life the 'no-man's land' between life and death. This would explain why so many different conditions in pregnancy have at one time or another been blamed for cerebral palsy; probably any condition which can cause the baby's death, can cause cerebral palsy. This is only speculation but I think that I may not be very far from the truth."

This view is anything but comforting, for if true it means that cerebral palsy will be with us for a long time to come. Taking the other side of the coin it also seems reasonable to assume that medical research will succeed in breaking down and isolating one by one the many causes which produce the condition, and whilst progress may be slow it will be substantial and permanent. If we are to accept this argument then the philosophy and the dynamic of the Society is to a large extent determined and we must plan for a great many years ahead. The only question which remains to be answered is what types of spastic children and adults will require the services of the Society.

## **State Provision for Children**

So far as children are concerned there is, unhappily, an administrative division between those who are considered to be educable and those who, it is considered, will not benefit from formal education. The Ministry of Education provides for the former and the Ministry of Health provides for the latter. The plans of the various education authorities, taken as a whole, seem more ambitious as regards the handicapped child than the plans of the health authorities. Indeed, special education in England appears to be far in advance of special education in other countries.

Recent legislation made it incumbent upon local health authorities to provide for the mentally handicapped who cannot benefit from formal education but can benefit from training. More junior training centres are being built but progress, whilst impressive in some areas, is only slight in others and the overall picture is of a relatively slow advance. There is in fact an unevenness in the provision of education and training throughout the country both as regards quantity and quality, and this presents the Society with its most difficult problem. Where and how to develop?

The problem has been tackled by a national survey which has yielded an enormous amount of valuable information. Unfortunately, there are many gaps. Some local authorities are unable or unwilling to provide information as to the number of spastics in their areas, and without detailed and accurate information it is difficult to assess the needs of particular areas or particular groups of spastics, and efficient planning and deployment of resources is seriously hampered.

Fortunately the Society has so many pressing needs to fulfil, that this particular problem is not as yet acute.

There is also the general question "What is the future of the voluntary organisation?" With the welfare state nearly 20 years old and all the time perfecting its methods and extending its territory, it would seem logical if voluntary organisations were found to be withering; yet all the evidence is to the contrary. Indeed, the Ministry of Health recently issued a directive emphasising the importance of the work of the voluntary organisations and making it incumbent upon local authorities to co-operate with them and help to co-ordinate their work whenever possible or desirable.

We may ask ourselves why voluntary organisations have come to be accepted as partners of the welfare state. This is not easy to answer, but it would seem that as our civilisation becomes more complex and as our standards of living improve, so the needs of human beings are seen more and more to be specialised. The world of the handicapped is being broken down into more divisions. It seems that each type of handicap requires special understanding and management and as the analysis continues our knowledge increases and each special form of handicap requires closer examination. This is very necessary if only because of improved techniques and the certain experience that the more specialised the management of each form of handicap, the better the results.

## **Bridging the Gap**

A further fragmentation is I believe inevitable as research into the congenital defect gathers in momentum. It is as if the whole intractable problem of congenital handicap can only be solved piecemeal, with each piece being subtracted from the whole and submitted to special loving care and examination. If this is correct, it does, I think, follow that the resources of organised government will always be rather less than what is, in total, needed by the handicapped, who are often considered to be the least "economic" members of society. In practice, if everything that could be achieved for the handicapped were achieved, they would prove to be the most "costly" members of society. **There will always be a gap between what society can afford to provide and what is really needed, which will have to be bridged by other than official means. It is here that the voluntary organisation comes into its own.**

Thus the well organised and efficient charity, far from being on the way out, has yet to make its full impact. A root problem is how to dovetail its work and resources with the provisions made by the state. In this respect, the National Spastics Society is particularly well placed. With its relatively ample funds it has been able to pioneer a number of projects and thus show the way to others—a striking example of this is the Hawksworth experiment, where during the last 4 years, of the 104 "borderline" children who have passed through the centre, approximately half have been found to be



educable and have passed on to schools of one sort or another. *The general pattern of the Society's development must be therefore to provide the facilities that the state does not provide, or will not be able to provide for many years to come.* This pattern has emerged quite naturally but in the future there must be more specialised planning. It seems that the government has accepted the situation and in a great many schools and centres it contributes towards the upkeep by means of fees or grants.

This co-operation between state and charity on a truly massive scale (for example, the Society expects to spend during the next seven years at least £8 million on new schools and centres alone, at the same time adding substantially to the permanent funds, the income from which will ensure their future) is one of the most important events in the social history of the last ten years, particularly when it is remembered that very little of the Society's money comes from rich benefactors, but rather in small regular sums from the man in the street upon whom it has always been able to rely.

I do not wish to catalogue the Society's achievements or its future developments and projects; I would prefer to leave these for a separate article. I think it important that members of the Society should realise the vital contribution they are making towards solving the problems of the handicapped child. They have proved through their work with the Society that in the modern state it is possible to create a large efficient organisation based on popular support, undertaking work which is approved and aided by a central government and local authorities.

In the future it is essential that we should increase the momentum of our drive without losing the freshness and simplicity of purpose of the early years. The social and economic pattern is changing rapidly in the 1960's, and spastic people are finding, in the new scene, places where they are needed and for which they are trained. A new understanding of the handicapped is arising which in many cases will set their talents free.

\* \* \* \*

# **THE CHANGING EMPHASIS OF THE N.S.S. SCHOOLS PROGRAMME**

*by C. A. Clifton, Projects Secretary*

OVER the past ten years, the Society's school projects have grown from pioneer experimental units dotted about the country, into an established pattern of educational facilities recognised nationally and internationally as meeting the needs of the very severely handicapped pupil in particular. These facilities range from remedial education for the slow learner to tutorials for the student working at advanced level.

Our schools are not a duplication of facilities already provided by the State or other organisations but a vital, necessary and highly developed service designed specifically for the cerebrally palsied.

This service has not emerged without a struggle, calling for a strong spirit of independence informed at first only by common sense. The challenge existed, but there was no expert know-how. Courage and necessity blazed a trail for the children who needed special educational help geared to individual handicap.

The demanding years of experiment have produced a nucleus of highly skilled staff who devote themselves to patient appraisal of the individual problems presented by each child, and who have devised the necessary methods and programmes to meet the needs.

## **Specialised Units**

A further and later development are the units for cerebrally palsied children with a hearing loss which have been established at two schools (Wilfred Pickles and Craig-y-Parc) and the Assessment Centre at Hawksworth Hall. These units are

specifically equipped and staffed to undertake this work.

For school leavers who need further help, carefully planned experimental courses of Further Education have been held for six-month periods during the last three years. These courses will be established on a permanent basis next autumn, and you can read more of their purpose and plans on page 8.

As the schools have developed and extended, so has the number of pupils. Facilities originally provided for approximately 150 pupils will this year extend to 370 children.

Throughout the development of this ambitious programme, the Society has sought and received the advice and help of the Ministry of Education. Official recognition has been granted to three schools and application for recognition has been made in respect of the two remaining schools. Our Assessment Centre has justified and proved its contribution and necessity in this field of special education.

## **Training of Staff**

More and more staff are needed to allow our work to go forward at the same high standard. All our staff need special knowledge. Some help is provided by means of short courses and conferences but this is not enough. Further training will be available when the Society's Staff Training College is opened in 1963, offering courses in every aspect of our work.

Many people have contributed to the Society's success in the educational field—the founder members who inspired it, the dedicated staff who pioneered it, and last, but very far from least, the boys and girls who have proved its worth.



# HOW SPASTICS LEARN

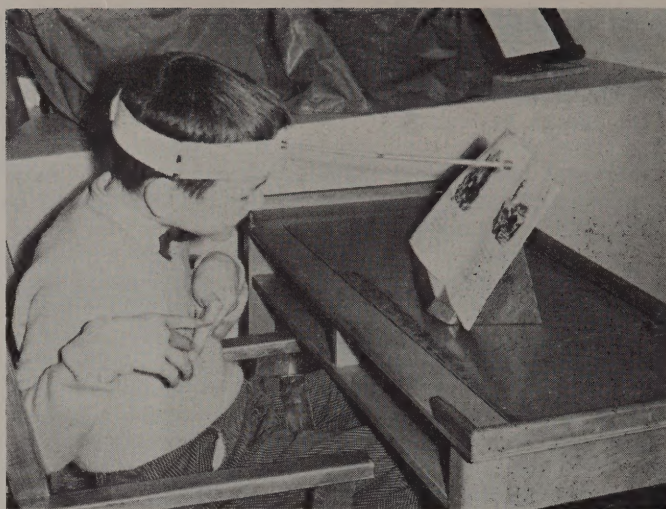
by L. Gardner, B.Sc., Dip.Ed., Dip.Psych.  
Senior Educational Psychologist, N.S.S.

**W**HAT is special about the way in which spastics learn? There are some special features that the parents of spastics should be aware of, because the parents' awareness can help their child, and this in turn can make our teachers' task easier and quicker.

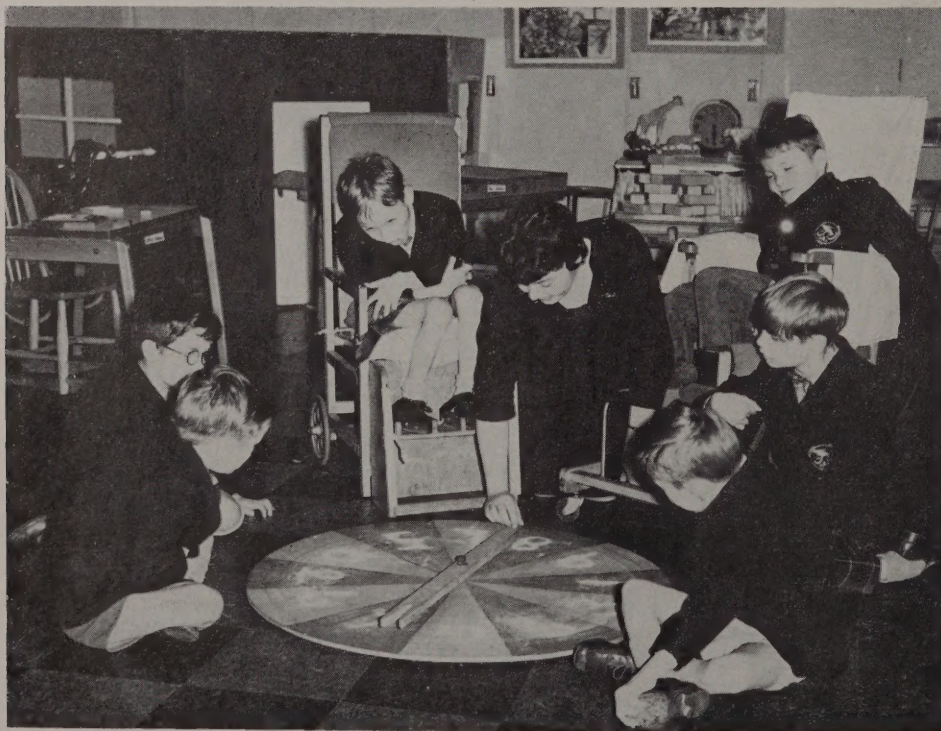
Many spastics, of course, learn quite normally and this number of the SPASTICS NEWS indicates the excellent progress which many of them make, with the help of the skilled teachers in our schools.

Other spastics, however, show special features in their learning which the educational psychologist, working in conjunction with our schools, is particularly concerned with. About one quarter of our spastics have sustained such a degree of injury to their brain, that their capacity and drive for learning are, unfortunately, too impaired for formal schooling, and such schooling would place a dangerous burden on the child, whose need is for the development of his practical and social abilities. The Society is taking active steps to help such children in the near future.

Another much larger group of spastics has what can be described as an "unevenly developed intelligence". At least one-third of the children in our schools show this unevenness, and it is more frequent in the case of spastics than athetoids. The part of their intelligence which deals with verbal and social understanding is quite normal, or sometimes above average for their age, and they often read with ease (after initial difficulties), and converse normally on most subjects.



But the part of their intelligence which deals with the shape and pattern and the lay-out of their surroundings is poorly developed. For example, although they can "see" in the ordinary sense, and their control of their hands may be near to normal, they cannot copy simple shapes, which affects their writing and drawing; they have difficulty in remembering shapes, in remembering which direction to go when walking or wheel-chairing, and in relating the parts of their bodies to the parts of the clothes that they are trying to put on. In educational subjects, such as arithmetic, they often cannot grasp which columns and rows of figures to tackle first. Putting it briefly, their brains are impaired in such a way that they cannot fully organise and interpret what they see. In addition, they may be inattentive and distractable, and in many cases over-anxious about their special learning difficulties—so anxious that they shy away from anything connected with them, and concentrate instead on what comes



(Above) A headband gadget makes reading easier for a child with no manual ability

(Left) Recognition of numbers, simple sums and memory training is helped by the pointer-and-wheel, which focuses the children's attention

(Photographs by John Bundock)





naturally; that is, in developing their verbal and social and reading skills.

The tensions that are set up within an adolescent spastic who can, for example, read Dickens comfortably, and yet be incapable of drawing a man any better than a six-year-old, or laying out a simple sum, can be very great indeed. We often see children whose extraordinary interest and skill in, for example, English work (compared to their lack of interest and skill in subjects which are more to do with shape, form and pattern such as art or woodwork), lead to very high achievements but the end result is lop-sided, and does not correspond with our aim of developing the whole child.

These children are given much special help in our schools. Firstly, their special abilities and disabilities are recognised and the curriculum is altered accordingly. For example, a

child may not be expected to do as well in arithmetic and art, as he does in English subjects, and this can relieve him of considerable worry. Then in many cases, special tuition is arranged, in many kinds of lessons which involve the handling of shape and form, such as copying drawings, building up the image of the human body, assembling carefully graded jig-saw puzzles and cut-up picture material, copying shapes with sticks and pegs in holes, etc.; lessons which are not vastly different from what ordinary children do and enjoy but stepped up tenfold, planned with great care, and offered with much encouragement to the child, to help overcome his resistance to what he finds difficult. We often use senses other than the direct visual one, to give the child a proper appreciation of shape and form, such as the sense of touch, which can give the child the "feel" of writing words, rather than seeing them; and hearing, as when a child is taught to read phonetically rather than by "look and say" methods. Much of this special tuition is carried out in surroundings which are not too distracting for the child, and his attention is sometimes focused by the use of screens around his place of work, and by the use of reading books which are plain rather than heavily illustrated.

All these methods help to increase the spastic's rate of learning and give him a general, rather than a one-sided, education. We believe that the parents have an important part to play here, in giving their young child plenty of the right kind of "visual experience" (for example in giving him extra help with drawing and jig-saws and building with bricks). Such help can provide a valuable foundation for the teacher to work on later, and help him in his aim of educating the whole child, and developing his abilities to the full.

The Society's psychologists and educationalists have started some research projects that will tell us more exactly how spastics learn, and much more research will be necessary before we can improve our methods of teaching still further.

**(Above)** The jigsaw is a useful educational device, helping children to overcome spatial difficulties and to learn from the pictures they put together

**(Right)** Class work in small groups helps the children to work together and respond quickly

(Photographs by John Bundock)







## FURTHER EDUCATION FOR SPASTIC SCHOOL-LEAVERS

*by J. Le Prevost, Assistant Projects Secretary (Schools and Centres), N.S.S.*

**T**HOUSANDS of young people leave school every year and find that they need, in one way or another, further knowledge and experience before they can face a full and useful adult life. To help them to make this adjustment, they go to Technical Institutes, County Colleges and other centres of Further Education, sometimes by day and sometimes by night. Once again this year, the third year running, 22 young spastics, 13 boys and 9 girls, from many different parts of the country, are attending a six-months' residential course which offers them the same opportunity of making as easy a transition between school and their new lives in the future as their brothers and sisters enjoy.

The 22 young students met for the first time in early October last year at Colwall Court, Bexhill-on-Sea in Sussex. This holiday hotel for spastics was founded by the Stars

Organisation for Spastics who kindly lend these delightful premises to the Further Education Course during the winter. Here the young people enjoy a full educational and social life, which absorbs all their time and leaves no moment for boredom. Here they learn to plan, to act and to weigh their achievements afterwards. These qualities and the ability to comply with the demands of time are the faculties a mature man or woman requires throughout his life. To know his own strength and equally his own shortcomings, to be able to integrate his own efforts harmoniously with those of his fellows, to continue to seek the way round his difficulties and to seek to understand his own role in the unfolding drama of life, these are perhaps some of the important attributes of the true adult. And these are some of the principles which lie behind the framework of this Course, which is designed to bring the students into contact with some of the magic of living which will help them to live full lives: not merely to earn more, though that is not neglected, but to have a taste for music, colour, ideas, human relationships—the warming creative stuff of life.

Throughout each day and each week there runs a regular pattern or rhythm of events. There is nothing dull or boring in this regularity and each student accepts it gladly, recognising that it helps him to face his problems calmly and knowing that there is room for a tremendous variety of interests in each part of the ordered succession of events. No English lesson, no exercise of number, no craft period, no mobility session or outside visit will ever be the same as the last one—of this the students are quite confident, therefore they look forward to each one and can be sure that it will come. Of course, it's not all easy, and they don't always succeed as much as they'd like to, but that doesn't matter because it's all interesting and it's all to some degree possible.







Awake at 7, there's a lot to do before 9 when the Course assembles for a hymn, prayers and a discussion of the news: washing, dressing, beds to make and breakfast. At assembly, each student has an opportunity to read the lesson from the Bible (these are planned to cover the main theme of the Old and New Testaments by the end of the Course), and this year we have a pianist among the students to accompany the hymns. From 9 to 5 each day the main time-table unfolds. Individual sessions are 1½ hours long which gives plenty of time to get ready and clear up afterwards, but they still aren't long enough. Four separate sessions make up one day with half-hour break in morning and afternoon for a drink. All craft and art periods are two sessions long, either a whole morning or afternoon. Every week one afternoon is spent by the whole group on a visit to a local centre of cultural, historical, scientific, industrial, administrative or commercial nature; the dairy, Battle Abbey, the fire-station, local museum, the theatre and Pevensey Castle are among the 25 places they will visit during the Course. The students never work during the time-table sessions in groups larger than six and this allows for maximum time to be devoted by the instructors to each one. There is a weekly session of Physical Education and a session set aside for each group to be able to see the Warden together or individually to discuss their problems: these tutorials have led to a warm sympathy between the students and the Centre. Daily, one or two students in turn join the Houseparent staff and are trained in *active home-running*—this is probably the most keenly sought-after experience of all. As the weather improves, a similar attachment will be made to the gardener.

The "mobility" sessions require special mention. On one afternoon a week, each group meets together with one of the staff to plan an expedition. This may be a group exercise, or in pairs or individual. The task is made clear, maps are examined, time-tables are checked, any money necessary is calculated and off they go to carry out their adventure—to buy something needed by the Course or by one of the staff, to collect varied shells or sea-weeds from the beach, a platform ticket from Cooden station, the autograph of the manager of the local cinema, and so on. Ninety minutes later they return to the Court, and there is then a report session in which they tell the story of their adventure, account for the change they have brought back and assess their achievement together. They take pleasure in each other's success and never hide their failures. What thousands are doing in the initiative tests of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award, they are doing as well in their own way with ever increasing ability.

Every evening, after 5.30 supper, and the whole of Saturday and Sunday are their own, and these periods are equally enthusiastically filled in with activity. The four "leisure" staff, as the houseparents are called, help to organise whatever activities the students themselves want to take part in. Outside speakers come in for an hour and stay for two to answer all the questions asked. During the first term, a successful series of weekly musical appreciation sessions was attended regularly by 14 of the students. Weekly First Aid classes, make-up sessions, bingo, games of chess, draughts and cards and letter-writing, are some of the activities. Some go out to the cinema, others have joined the local youth club. This Course, perhaps more than any other, has been able to take advantage of the contacts patiently built-up over the last three years by the staff of the Court and of previous Courses. The students themselves organised a party at Christmas time, to repay some of the kindnesses received, for local church and other groups in Bexhill and entertained them to games, and choral and mime items they had prepared themselves.



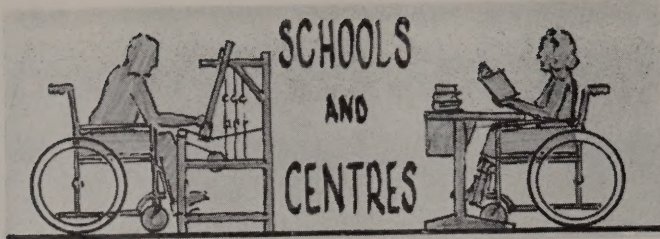
Perhaps enough has been written to let you understand how much more could be put down about the experience of this group of young people. Parents who visited them at half-term in November were often heard to comment how "X", or "Y", or "Z" had grown up even after so short a time. Towards the end of the Course, the Careers Officer from the Society's Employment Department will discuss his future with each student together with the Course staff. This six months of intensive exploration of what is possible will have helped them to plan the next stage of their lives usefully and objectively and to avoid an unrealistic approach to the problems of adult life.

Towards the end of this year, the new Further Education Centre will be established at Dene Park, in the premises to be vacated by the Thomas Delarue School when it moves into its new buildings now rising rapidly on the Starvecrow site. This new Centre will be designed to provide similar and improved facilities of those outlined in this report, for 45 young spastics in a programme which will be extended over the period of a whole year. In this way the present experimental course and its two predecessors will grow into a new permanent education institution devoted to the welfare of the growing spastic.



*Mind you, just now and again a chap gets tired . . .*





## THE THOMAS DELARUE SCHOOL—1955-1963

*In the first of a series of articles on our schools and centres, Mr. H. B. Davies, M.B.E., B.Sc., Headmaster of our first-founded school, reflects on the changes time has brought . . .*

**L**OOKING back over the years since we opened in April, 1955, memories grave and gay come flooding to mind, particularly of our early struggling days.

Housed in a pseudo-Gothic mansion that only a month before our advent was a nursing home for very elderly ladies, there had been no time for modifications or improvements. The initial 17 students, admitted without assessment or case records, posed some formidable problems but taught the staff much. Our entrance hall had been a mortuary, a laundry opened off the main hall, and a Beeston boiler sited in a passage leading to the kitchen was supposed to provide domestic hot water but yielded, most generously, noxious fumes and fine ash dust. A Heath Robinson heating system belied its name and left us oftener shivering. Consolation and inspiration came from the superb views from every window and the unquenchable enthusiasm of the pupils.

Soon contractors moved in, and they have been with us almost continually since. While they hammered and festooned us with piping, cables and other building impedimenta, the walls often echoed with a loud mee-eowing, the only sounds emitted by a deaf and dumb boy. He was to encourage us wonderfully by leaving some five years later, able to speak intelligibly, to read and to write. At bedtime the hall resounded to the groans of the chair hoist, as the non-ambulant were wound upstairs in that sort of breeches-buoy contraption. Even the cold water supplies were unequal to our attempts at cleanliness, and washing and bathing were severely restricted. Ghostly tenants there might have been for the nervous, judging by the frequent involuntary dimming of the electric lighting; it was enough, if the 'fridge cut in, for the lights to go down.

We discovered one day dramatically that we were flanked on one side by a series of subterranean lakes when, before our

very eyes, the drive caved in and a pumping lorry slowly disappeared from view, engulfed in 15 feet of water!

Yet we contrived to learn, to undergo treatment, to have fun and to justify the faith of parents and the Society. The first proud G.C.E. successes came, some of our early leavers found and held employment, and we began to acquire some small reputation, so that our numbers grew, slowly but certainly. Our fame spread abroad and we have pupils from Norway, the Ukraine and Switzerland and even from the U.S.A. here.

A wonderful reward came at the end of 1957, when, after rigorous inspection, we received Recognition by the Ministry of Education as an Efficient Secondary School. Our students have always striven to show that this recognition was deserved.

In 1961 came our first University Entrance, when Simon Oakes was admitted to Edinburgh to read Agriculture; the following year Josephine Rowan entered London to read Divinity. Alen Brookes has just left, a fully qualified Secretary, with Honours R.S.A. Certificates to his credit, to begin work in a solicitor's office, and this despite almost total manual disability; Sarah Brogden has just completed two years in college and qualified as a children's nurse; others of our former students have now held down good jobs for several years as shorthand and as copy typists, filing and general clerks, wages and salaries clerks, storekeeper-trainee, light engineering operatives, assistant gardeners in public service and so on.

Of those who have left since we opened, 72 per cent have either gained immediate employment, or have left to undergo further training, or have gone on to higher education. Only 28 per cent have proved unemployable in the normal sense, because of the severity of their handicaps, and these have been enabled to live richer and fuller lives because of their advantage of education, as their letters show. One of them has written some very good humorous verse, an example of which has appeared in this magazine, and we saw a very neat and promising play of his performed last term. Another earns quite a bit for herself from her exquisite fancy work. A former head girl has joined a closed Order of the Catholic Church devoted to the care and welfare of the physically handicapped, and has found a great happiness.

Certainly many young people have learned here to use their powers to the utmost and have left not only with a sound education to a level not thought possible by many parents, but with tremendously increased physical independence, the result of careful, individual observation and training, and of their own determination and courageous effort.

Now, with 75 pupils and a waiting list, we shall soon be leaving this scene, hallowed by wonderful memories, to move into our splendid new school building. Our great hope is that we can carry to it that happy sense of unity and purpose that has so often been remarked upon by visitors.

### LOCAL GROUPS EQUIPMENT EXCHANGE SERVICE

Members of Groups will remember that in 1962 a new service became available, through which Groups in need of equipment could be introduced to other Groups having equipment for disposal.

Write to Mr. F. W. Liddiard, Equipment Officer, 12 Park Crescent, if you are looking for, or wish to sell, equipment in the following categories:—

Treatment Equipment	Cleaning
Educational Equipment	Bedding and Linen
Furniture and Office Equipment	Equipment
Hardware and Kitchen Equipment	Miscellaneous

Mr. Liddiard will be able, from his central records, to put you in touch with anyone whose problem can solve yours.

He will also give expert advice on any equipment problem, particularly where the selection and purchase of new equipment is concerned. *Please send specifications when you write.*



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# EIGHT-YEAR-OLD PRESTON DREAM COMES TRUE

**H**OMELINESS! Comfort! Freedom! These are the keynotes of the new Spastics' Day Centre recently opened by the Preston Group. Lying beside a tree-lined avenue amid acres of municipal parkland, the Centre is within easy walking distance of the heart of Preston.

The house, with its stone mullions, glows with the warmth of grander times. The first floor nursery has been completely reconstructed on the modern open plan, giving spaciousness, light and convenience; rest-room, day-room and bathroom lead easily from one to another without doors or obstructions to trap the handicapped children. A sheltered sun-roof provides fresh air and open play space adjacent to the first floor nursery.

Older children with severe handicaps are accommodated on the ground floor, where there are two large-windowed day rooms—one for ambulant and the other for non-ambulant children.

A new treatment wing has been built on to the rear of the building. Under the direction of the Consultant Paediatrician, Dr. G. Hesling, physiotherapy, speech therapy and occupational therapy will be provided. The aim is to encourage each child, no matter how heavily handicapped, to develop to the limit of his or her physical and mental ability.

It is recognised, however, that in many cases progress will be slow and strictly limited. In such cases the object is to provide day-relief for the harassed mother. And, to this end, the Centre is first and foremost a delightful home.

Miss Katrina Lacey, the Centre Supervisor, although a State Registered Sick Children's Nurse, has had some 15 years' experience as matron of a local authority day nursery. Notwithstanding the fact that the Centre has been open for such



(Pictures of centre by courtesy of Lancashire Evening Post and interior shots by "Kim")

*The £15,000 centre, a pleasant converted house with purpose-built extra rooms at the back*



a short while, Miss Lacey's sweet, homely personality pervades the whole atmosphere. Already, she is Auntie to "her" children, a friend to their parents and confidant to her staff of trained nursery nurses.

At Miss Lacey's hight hand is Mrs. Lawrenson—herself a mother of two children. She had many years experience with a local health authority, and now takes care of all the accountancy, records and clerical work of the Centre—in addition to helping out with the children. For, in Preston it is a case of all shoulders to the wheel. All members of the staff must be prepared to do any job—and they are!

New, and perhaps struggling, Spastics Groups can take heart from Preston and the many similar Centres throughout the country; for the Preston Centre was conceived in the minds of a tiny group of ordinary parents, who met in a little room in Preston eight long years ago. They were without money and exceedingly small in number, but they possessed two qualities—faith and courage.

Three of those founder members, Mr. Jim Scholes, Mrs. Agnes Fisher and Mrs. Walker, have remained with the Group, through good times and bad times, to see the fulfilment of their dream.

Preston is among those Groups—ever-growing in number—who have had the wisdom to appoint a completely independent management committee to run their Centre, leaving the Group free to concentrate on fund-raising activities.

Says Coun. W. Holden, J.P., Chairman of the Independent Management Committee, "All credit goes to the Group, who from small beginnings raised more than £10,000, and must continue to struggle to raise their income to something like £4,000 a year."

But Mr. T. R. Parkinson, enthusiastic and hard-working Group Chairman, added: "Our work would not have borne fruit for many more years, however, if the N.S.S. had not made us a capital grant of £10,000."

And, money apart, we could not have produced the Centre we have without the constant help and guidance of Mr. Derek Lancaster-Gaye and his painstaking Local Projects Department at Park Crescent. *To all at the N.S.S.—a heartfelt thank you!*

W. G. Jehan.

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*A second book by Mr. H. Petch, distinguished author of "I Fought with Charlemagne", is to be published in early April.*

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## LONDON '62 CLUB

At a meeting of the '62 Club Committee shortly before Christmas, the resignation of the Chairman, Mr. Desmond Fisher, was regretfully received. Desmond had to go into hospital and felt that the strain of trying to cope with the club with continued ill-health was a bit beyond him. The committee unanimously elected Mr. Peter West to the chair.

Peter, who is 25 years of age, is a senior inspector at a large electronic engineering firm. His interests include photography, model engineering, painting and sailing. Born at Ipswich, he came to London some years ago, and has been employed at his present firm for ten years. We are sure that this keen interest in outside hobbies will help the '62 Club, and already he has many ideas for raising much-needed money.

W. M. C. Hargreaves.



## WELCOME!

The Cornish Spastics Society was formed on 5th December, 1962, at a public meeting at St. Austell, attended by more than 160 persons and chaired by the Deputy Chairman of the St. Austell Urban District Council, Mr. Follett. Its application for affiliation was accepted on 16th December, 1962.

The Patron of this new Group is the Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall, Sir John Carew Pole, Bt., and the Hon. Officers are:—

*Chairman:*

P. Varcoe, Esq., Lanescot, Par, Cornwall;

*Secretary:*

Mrs. B. Odgers, "Trevarno", Sea Road, Carlyon Bay, Cornwall;

*Treasurer:*

F. Odgers, Esq., "Trevarno", Sea Road, Carlyon Bay, Cornwall.

The Group will cover the whole of Cornwall except for the Rural Districts of Camelford, Liskeard, Launceston, Stratton and St. Germans, which will remain within the Plymouth Group's area. A joint committee will be established to ensure full liaison between these two Groups.

A most generous gift has come from Mr. Varcoe—a cottage near the shore at Par, which the Group is planning to turn into a holiday home as its first project.



# COUNTRY WIDE



(Picture by courtesy of Jersey Evening Post)

## The Smashing Pot

Last season the Jersey Pottery, remembering the satisfaction which sometimes comes over the best of us when something large is smashed to smithereens, devised a most magnificent pot, made from 42 lbs. of clay, the largest ever to be thrown at the Pottery. This was set up where visitors could hardly miss it, and five short weeks later it was full, and was ceremonially smashed with one grand wallop (**above**) by the Bailiff of Jersey, Mr. R. H. Le Masurier. £262 10s. 0d. poured out, and was shared between the Jersey Spastics Society and the Jersey Blind Society. "Smashing Pot No. 2" was placed in position and the good work goes on.

Now supposing your children started with a honey jar, and you and your wife threw old unwanted bits of cash in a flower pot, and the Group acquired, as it might be, a 50-gallon wine jar . . .



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Here's a happy picture—Susan Edgeworth, who was bridesmaid at the wedding of her friend, Margaret Meal, in Urmston, near Manchester, recently. Susan is heavily handicapped, but she has learned how to do some typing, and embroidery too





*Customers of the Cross Keys Inn, Hadley, Shropshire, formed themselves into a committee of six with the landlord, Mr. Anthony, to raise money for spastics. In just over four months they collected £140. In our picture Mr. Tomlinson, Chairman of the Committee, hands a cheque to Mr. D. C. Gardner, Honorary Secretary of the Shrewsbury Group, with left to right Mr. C. Millington, Mr. C. Brown, Mr. S. Anthony, Mr. S. R. Davies and Mr. C. Perry*



**TRICYCLES**

**FOR**

**SPASTICS**

A range of Pedal Tricycles to assist the rehabilitation of spastic persons, young and old. Strong and reliable, supplied with loop or double bar frame to choice, in black or colour finish. Toe straps, backrest and 3-speed gear are available. Enquirers should state inside leg measurements.

*Full details and prices on application to the address below:*



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**ADULT MODEL**



# INVENTOR AND PIONEER

## *The story of Mr. and Mrs. Short and their fight for independence against crippling handicap*

MY husband and I went to visit Mr. and Mrs. Short on a very foggy evening in November—my husband on behalf of the N.S.S., to see a range of fascinating electrically controlled equipment which Mr. Short has designed to relieve his wife's almost total physical handicap, and which he has called the "Selectascan".

While the two men were engaged in machine talk, Mrs. Short and I found something in common almost at once, for we had both been teachers.

Mrs. Short lives in an iron lung. It takes up almost the whole of a big-windowed room recently built on to the back of their semi-detached house at Farnworth, near Bolton. We were assured that the lung is comparatively quiet, more modern, and more "natural" than earlier ones, and that one gets used to the noise it makes.

The only part of her that is mobile, and that only slightly, is her head. But Mrs. Short is someone full of life. She lives ardently, fully, and with a spirit and mental vigour to be envied. While we were talking Mrs. Short mentioned a programme she had watched on television about thalidomide babies, and said something, almost to herself, about perhaps being too emotional in her attitude to them. So I asked point blank, "Do you approve of this mercy killing, and the public attitude?" She was vehement in her belief that what makes a person is one's spirit.

Meanwhile, Mr. Short was explaining his "Selectascan" equipment to my husband. Mr. Short, who is an electronics engineer, has designed a series of units controlling television, tape-recorder, wireless, and—most recently—a typewriter. Mrs. Short can see these by using her mirror, and by working a switch with her mouth can choose one and, continuing to work her switch, can go on—for example with the wireless—to adjust tone, choose station, etc. Each controlling panel has an emergency button; by switching to this Mrs. Short comes on to the emergency panel and so can ring a bell for help, answer the telephone, etc. Using this system she can switch lights on and off, adjust her mirror, start an electric fan, and so on.

It may sound complicated, but obviously it can be learnt by anyone, rather as typing can be, or signalling with semaphore or morse code. One gets quicker at it, and it is plainly worth the trouble to learn it. Mr. Short said he had taught a handicapped child of about 10 who had taken only a matter of hours to master the idea. If anything, Mrs. Short found it rather difficult to slow up in order to demonstrate each one of the different functions to us.

Mr. Short said the equipment could be serviced and maintained by any electro-mechanic.

So that his wife could live at home, Mr. Short arranged his work so that he could be at home to look after her, and it was there that he designed and made the "Selectascan".

Of course it is expensive. Put together by one man as it had to be, the whole set costs some hundreds of pounds; though it is possible to add to the basic master control unit (about £85) just one unit or more at a time over a considerable period to spread the cost. As Mr. Short said, it would hardly be a paying proposition to manufacture because though there is the *need* there is not the *demand*. He has sold one "Selectascan" so far, to the Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre at Oxford, and it is the subject of a report by Dr. Agerholm in a recent issue of *The Lancet*.

When the equipment has to be taken away to be demonstrated, Mrs. Short is quite lost without it, and so are her helpers, who forget that without the "Selectascan" she can't call them in case of need, and cannot adjust anything, or look after herself in any way.

I was very much impressed by the potentialities of this machine and by the cheerful co-operation and patience of the inventor and his wife. I left with two main impressions: one, the sense of life and happiness and tenacity which emanates from this courageous family, and two, the wonderful possibilities inherent in the "Selectascan", of restoring to the badly physically handicapped some of the share in life which has been taken from them by their illness.

*Gerry-Anne Elwes.*



(Picture by courtesy of Oxford Mail & Times)





Elaine Duckett, one of the three young people whose letter to a national paper on thalidomide babies is reproduced below

## Clearance of Cant

READERS will remember the controversy which arose over the Liège trial verdict, and the considerable correspondence for and against "mercy killing" in such papers as the *Times*, *Telegraph* and *Guardian*.

As far as the *Telegraph* was concerned, the argument was settled by a letter, published in that paper, by three young people at the Thomas Delarue School. This is what they said:—

"SIR—We were disabled from causes other than thalidomide, the first of us having two useless arms and hands, the second two useless legs, and the third the use of neither arms nor legs.

"We are fortunate only, it may seem, in having been allowed to live, and we want to say with strong conviction how thankful we are that no one took it upon themselves to destroy us as useless cripples.

"Here in the Thomas Delarue School for Spastics, one of the schools of the National Spastics Society, we have found worthwhile and happy lives and we face our future with confidence. Despite our disabilities life still

has much to offer, and we are more than anxious—if only metaphorically—to reach out towards the future. "This, we hope, may give comfort and hope to the parents of the thalidomide babies, and at the same time serve to condemn those who would contemplate the destruction of even a limbless baby."

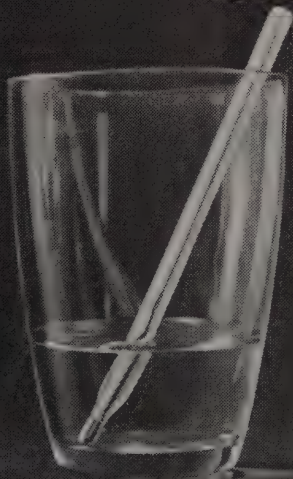
Yours faithfully,  
ELAINE DUCKETT,  
GLYNN VERNON,  
CARYL HODGES.

Tonbridge, Kent.

This letter aroused considerable interest in the country. One gentleman wrote from Lincolnshire to the Headmaster of Delarue: "I was touched by the spirit of the letter to the *Daily Telegraph* of three of your pupils. It radiated happiness and 'worthwhileness' and I shall long treasure it". Many other people wrote in the same vein, and we are very glad that three of our own young people have put, so moderately and sensibly, the inviolability of the right of everyone born to live, and find a place in the world, and fulfil his function there.

### minor ailments of today

feverishness



When your body is fighting germs, its temperature regulating mechanism is disturbed and your temperature rises. We say, inaccurately and sorrowfully, that we 'have a temperature'—when what we mean is that our temperature is above normal.

Now some people believe that a raised temperature helps your body to fight infection, and this may be true. But it is also true that 'a temperature' is very uncomfortable, and that you undoubtedly feel a lot better if you take something to bring your temperature down. Feeling better has a lot to do with getting better—and that is why most doctors prescribe acetyl salicylic acid for high temperature, and why most of us take 'ASPRO' when we feel a bit feverish.

Incidentally, 'ASPRO' brings your temperature back to normal and no lower.

Next time you feel feverish, don't forget 'ASPRO'. You will not only be taking one of the best and safest anti-pyretics or fever reducers, but also sparing the Doctor's time for those with more serious complaints. If your fever persists then is the time to consult your Doctor.





# THE PAEDIATRIC RESEARCH UNIT

*A Report from Professor Paul E. Polani*

At the Annual General Meeting in 1961 I spoke of our overall strategy in research and how important it was to carry out broad and basic studies in our dual aim of devising methods of preventing cerebral palsy and of mitigating its effects.

The Society, through its advisers, accepted the philosophy, if I may so call it, of the broad approach, and this year I want to give you a rather more formal account of the actual Unit itself.

To our great pleasure we were able in March, 1962, to move into the research laboratories which had been specially converted out of an old warehouse, now renamed "Cameron House", after Hector Cameron, a famous children's physician. It is now a very fine building and we are indeed grateful to the National Spastics Society for providing us with such splendid accommodation.

By outlining the different floors and departments in our new Unit I will, I think, give you some picture of the form the work is taking there. The laboratories are arranged on four floors. On three the pattern is the same—a general laboratory and five office laboratories, some of which are adapted for special use such as balance room, incubator room, dark room for photography and a room for cromotography, an essential modern technique of analysing body fluids. The remaining research floor has a general laboratory with an equipment bay and adjoining office. The basement has a deep freeze, a cold room and workshop. The top floor is a library, reading room and meeting place where we can hold meetings and discuss current work. The librarian also has the task of checking world literature and keeping the staff informed about work carried out elsewhere which relates to their particular interests.

This very fine building is almost entirely occupied by actual research workers and we have to rent rooms outside it for our clerical and administrative staff.

Work is organised on the basis of a number of interrelated sections, each covering a special field of research, under research staff holding appointments in the University. We have so far established three such sections, namely: Epidemiology (Dr. McDonald); Cytology and Cyto-genetics (Mr. J. L. Hamerton); and Experimental Pathology (Dr. R. G. Spector).

The fourth lectureship is not yet taken up but the lecturer (Dr. P. Benson) has been appointed, and we hope that the Biochemical section will be fully established in 1963. I hope it will then be made possible for us to move ahead and establish a fifth section, that of Immunology. There are other research projects in the clinical field and as honorary physician to Guy's Hospital I have access to ten beds in the children's ward.

## Advancement of Knowledge

Now it would be very difficult for me in the space available here to explain how exactly any particular piece of research which we have carried out in the Unit has added to the general body of knowledge about cerebral palsy and congenital malformations. But what I can do is to point to a substantial quantity of basic scientific research that has come out of the Unit over the past two years. During this time there have been no less than 70 scientific papers published in medical and scientific journals, resulting from work carried out in the Unit. This represents a very considerable contribution to the advancement of knowledge in this field.

Members of the staff have lectured, mainly in this country but also abroad, and I had the honour of being asked to deliver three lectures in America—one at Yale; one in New York (the Wartenberg Memorial Lecture of the American Academy of Neurology); and the third to the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, the equivalent of our Medical Research Council's Research Institute.

We have also had working in the Unit visiting research workers, mainly to learn from us, but in some instances for us to learn from them. They have come from the U.S.A., Germany, Spain, Canada, Turkey, Denmark, Italy and Austria, apart, of course, from workers from this country.

I trust this gives a picture of the Research Unit in action. I believe this Unit to be unique and that it will act as a stimulus to research into the causes of disease and handicap in children, both nationally and internationally.

I hope, therefore, that in thanking the Society once again for its continued help to this Unit, I leave its members with the conviction that you have started something which is proving to be really worthwhile.



*In a recent issue, we showed a Belgian postal frank which asked the public to help spastics. But the Belgians do even better than this, in issuing stamps which themselves remind the public of the needs of handicapped children: we reproduce a set above*

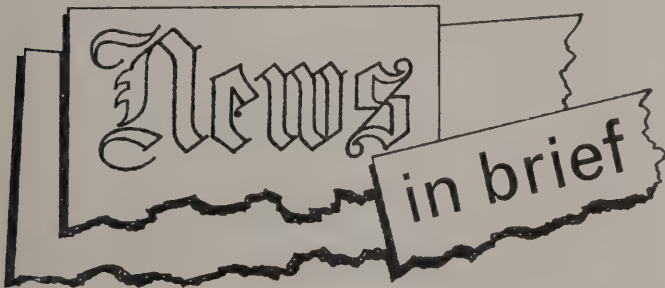


# OVALTINE

## the right hot drink to round off the day



PI34B



### Some Christmas Bazaar Results:

Croydon (£850); Jersey (£800); Bedford & District (£500); Sunderland & District (£155); Southend & District (£130); South Shields & District (£101).

### Middlesex:

Dancing classes for lightly handicapped young people are being run by the Middlesex County Council at the Bridge School, Wealdstone, on Friday evenings from 8 to 9.30.

A number of young spastic men and women attend. Mr. L. W. Hide, Chairman of the Central Middlesex Spastics Welfare Society, says it has surprised him to see the progress which many members have made, and the obvious enjoyment and benefit which can be obtained from joining in these classes.

"If any of your readers are interested", says Mr. Hide, "all they need do in the first instance is to come along to Bridge School any Friday evening at 8 p.m."

### North London:

The tub "for spastics" that has stood on the bar of the Queen's Hotel public-house, Crouch End, since April, 1962, was found to contain 26,880 pennies at the count-up in December.

A cheque for £112 was handed over to Mrs. V. Turner, secretary of the Association of Parents and Friends of Spastics (North London) by Brian Johnson, the singer who recently won one of the Eurovision Song Contests. An on-the-spot collection raised an extra £7.

*(Edited from Hornsey Journal)*

### Bishop's Stortford:

Miss A. Jackson, Hon. Secretary of The Bishop's Stortford and District Group, told us with great pleasure the other day that by various small ventures the Group has raised £200, which will be given to Spastics Centres together with small gifts to individual spastic people in the area. "We have sent £50 each to Sherrards Training Centre and to the Watford Treatment Centre", said Miss Jackson, "and we should like to thank all kind people who have helped us, through the medium of your paper."

### Jersey Spastic Society

The former Jersey Group is now registered as the Jersey Spastic Society and its new office address is:

70 Bath Street,  
St. Helier,  
Jersey, C.I.  
Tel. Central 31779.



# ANOTHER '62 CLUB

## —CARDIFF

The Cardiff and Nottingham groups must have had the same idea, and set it into motion at almost the same time—in October. Already Cardiff '62 has had to move into larger premises in a Church Hall.

Under the leadership of Mr. Colin Edwards, Toc H, and some university students, club members have appointed their own chairman, officers and Committee members. Refreshments during the meetings are arranged on a rota system by the members themselves. Mr. F. N. Boddy and his wife help with the transport arrangements and are responsible for the comfort of the heavily handicapped. On January 21st the club held its first party, when each member brought a friend. The whole of the arrangements were made by the Committee and one of the members was the M.C. for an evening of games and dances plus a cabaret show. A buffet supper was laid on, and a cake decorated with the club's name in icing was given by Mrs. Hyde, one of the Craig-y-Parc school staff.

The club hopes to affiliate shortly with the Welsh Council of Youth Clubs. As soon as arrangements can be made for further tuition in handicrafts it will meet at least once a week.

Members send warm greetings to the Nottingham '62 Club from '62 Cardiff.

★ ★ ★ ★

Billiards and Snooker exhibitions arranged for February, 1963

by N.S.S. Local Agent, W. Dixon, 116 Harton House Road, South Shields

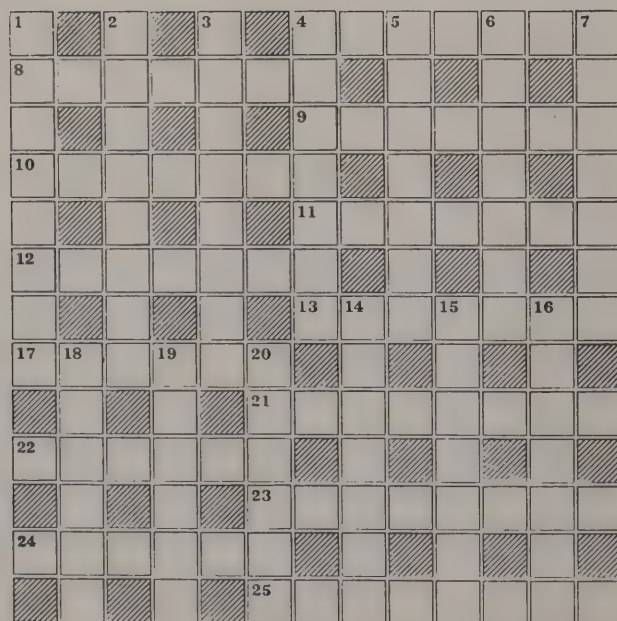
### FEBRUARY

- 1st. St. Theresa's Catholic Club, St. Helens, Lancs. J. Rea.
- 4th. Cadishead Cons. Club, Cadishead, near Manchester. J. Gardner and Kennerley.
- 4th. Liberal Club, Pleasant Street, Castleton, Rochdale. J. Rea.
- 5th. Palatine Club, Waterfoot, Rossendale, Lancs. J. Gardner and J. Rea.
- 6th. St. Anne's Cons. Club, St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancs. J. Gardner and J. Rea.
- 7th. Central Cons. Club, Union Street, Oldham, Lancs. J. Gardner and J. Rea.
- 8th. Barnes Green Catholic Club, Harpurhey, Manchester. J. Rea.
- 11th. Elton Liberal Club, Elton, Bury, Lancs. J. Rea.
- 12th. Pemberton Cons. Club, Orrell, near Wigan, Lancs. J. Rea.
- 13th. St. Williams Club, Settle Street, Bolton, Lancs. J. Rea.
- 14th. Little Lever Club, Little Lever, Bolton, Lancs. J. Rea.
- 15th. Enfield Cons. Club, Hertfield Road, Enfield, Middlesex. J. Gardner and Kennerley.
- 15th. United Veteran's Club, Duke Street, Bolton, Lancs. J. Rea.
- 18th. British Legion Club, Wilfred Street, Walkden, Lancs. J. Rea.
- 19th. Haslingden Workmens, Haslingden, Rossendale, Lancs. J. Rea.
- 20th. Golcar Cons. Club, Golcar, Huddersfield, Yorks. J. Rea.
- 21st. Fartown Workmens, Fartown, Huddersfield, Yorks. J. Rea.
- 22nd. Hartshead Workmens, Hartshead, Liversedge, Yorks. J. Gardner and J. Rea.
- 26th. Seaford Constitutional Club, Seaford, Sussex. J. Gardner and J. Rea.
- 27th. Goring Cons. Club, Goring-by-Sea, Sussex. J. Gardner and J. Rea.
- 28th. Southbourne Cons. Club, Boscombe East, Bournemouth. J. Gardner and J. Rea.

### MARCH

- 1st. Totton Recreation Club, Totton, Southampton, Hants. J. Gardner and J. Rea.
- 2nd. Railway Hotel, Woking, Surrey. J. Gardner.

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 33



### ACROSS

4. The one that got away or just an account of it. 7.
8. Stem from mean tea as it were. 7.
9. Threatening to reveal our ingratitude to some extent! 7.
10. Yet Ahab did not scorn her! 7.
11. Mean way to divulge her secret. 7.
12. That irrevocable river! 7.
13. Has difficulty in crossing the 12? 7.
17. A matter either of great courage or equal stupidity. 6.
21. "Hot crier." anag. 8.
22. Anathema to mad dogs and Englishmen. 6.
23. The sources, no doubt, of many a French menu. 8.
24. Chief consultant of classic days. 6.
25. Dane's tag affixed to a Kent resort. 8.

### DOWN

1. "You've hit no traitor on the hip; You've dashed no cup from . . . lip;"—Charles Mackay. 8.
2. I bar one end of the island. 8.
3. A special tower for the garrison cook? 8.
4. A wand about an old cloth-yard in the waterway. 7.
5. As an ostrich appears with its head buried! 7.
6. Yet appearing in public uniform. 7.
7. By no means peculiar to Miss Otis. 7.
14. One peninsular of the Latins. 7.
15. Sounding extremely wise and slightly disapproving? 7.
16. Clothing from the Minaret. 7.
18. Honey centre. 6.
19. Possibly an occupant of 18. 6.
20. Three figures of classic benevolence. 6.



## SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS

### Old Lampshades

Send your old lampshades to MRS. DAPHNE DAVY, who plans to re-make and sell them. Her address is:

Flat 3,  
"Woodlands",  
2 Pine Grove,  
Weybridge,  
Surrey.

\* \* \*

### JOHN BUNDOCK SPECIALIST IN PORTRAITURE

Sittings from 3 gns.  
Commercial and Industrial work  
undertaken on request

29E CHEPSTOW CRESCENT,  
NORTH KENSINGTON,  
LONDON, W.11.  
Tel.: Bay 1329.

\* \* \*

### Wizard Wanted?

**Mr. ERIC D. WIDGER**, Gold Star Member of the Inner Magic Circle, London, has made a magnificent offer. He says, "I will gladly give my services free of charge, and expenses at any concert or party that is being organised to assist the N.S.S., provided this is in or near London."

Mr. Widger's address is:

Marwood House,  
13 Douglas Road,  
Harpenden,  
Herts.

\* \* \*

### Pen Friend Wanted

Miss Jennifer Hazel Mann, an energetic young person aged 13 years, is looking for a pen friend. Jennifer is a lightly handicapped spastic, and her hobbies are cycling, music and Guides. Friends of similar tastes please write to her at:—

148 Bearton Road,  
Hitchin,  
Herts.

### ORDER FORM

To: THE EDITOR,  
"SPASTICS NEWS",  
12 PARK CRESCENT,  
LONDON, W.1.

Please send me SPASTICS NEWS until further notice at the annual subscription rate of 8s., including postage. (Published monthly).

Name (BLOCK CAPITALS) .....

Address .....

To commence with the.....Issue.

### Solution to January Crossword

ACROSS		DOWN	
4. Limpets	13. Tigress	1. Shuffled	7. Slyness
8. Hirsute	17. Dotted	2. Braggart	14. Inspans
9. Archery	21. Ursuline	3. Fuselage	15. Related
10. Fig Leaf	22. Piston	4. Leaflet	16. Sunburn
11. Leisure	23. Boastful	5. Mocking	18. Opiate
12. Leakage	24. Atbara	6. Execute	19. Titian
	25. Resident		20. Dunbar

### DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR OLD PAPERBACKS

The Jersey Group makes good money from selling them at 1s. each to summer visitors—so please send your "cast-outs" to the CHIEF REGIONAL OFFICER, 12 Park Crescent, who will consign them in bulk to Jersey.

### Hand Knitting

MISS JUNE REED, who is a spastic, will plain-knit your family's new woollies, for only 7s. 6d. plus postage for adult sweaters and cardigans, 5s. for children's, 5s. for men's socks and 5s. for scarves, which are double. The socks are knitted open and sewn up afterwards. All she needs is the bust, chest or foot measurement. Send 12 ozs. four-ply or 11 ozs. three-ply for an average woman's size in cardigans, to:

MISS JUNE REED,  
33 Broomgrove Road,  
Hastings,  
Sussex.



# NATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CENTRES OF THE N.S.S.

## SCHOOLS

### THE THOMAS DELARUE SCHOOL

Dene Park, Tonbridge, Kent.  
Telephone: Tonbridge 3859.  
Headmaster:  
H. B. Davies, Esq., M.B.E., B.Sc.(Econ.).  
Chairman of the Board of Governors:  
Douglas Delarue, Esq., J.P.  
Secondary Modern and Grammar Education for Spastics of 11 years and over.  
Accommodation: 72.

### THE CRAIG-Y-PARC SCHOOL

Pentrych, Nr. Cardiff.  
Telephone: Pentrych 397.  
Headmistress:  
Mrs. C. M. Kearslake.  
Chairman of the Management Committee:  
Miss M. B. Jowett, M.B.E.  
Primary and Secondary Education for Spastics between 5 and 16 years.  
Accommodation 50.

### THE WILFRED PICKLES SCHOOL

Tixover Grange, Duddington,  
Nr. Stamford.  
Telephone: Duddington 212.  
Headmaster:  
R. A. Pedder, Esq.  
Chairman of the Management Committee:  
Eric Smith, Esq.  
Primary and Secondary Education for Spastics between 5 and 16 years.  
Accommodation: 62, 8 Day Pupils.

### IRTON HALL SCHOOL

Holmrook, Cumberland.  
Telephone: Holmrook 242.  
Headmaster:  
John Nelson, Esq.  
Chairman of the Management Committee:  
J. D. Herd, Esq.  
Education for Spastics reputed to be below average intelligence.  
Accommodation: 41.

### INGFIELD MANOR SCHOOL

Five Oaks, Nr. Billingshurst, Sussex.  
Telephone: Billingshurst 294.  
Headmistress: Miss E. M. Varty.  
Education for spastics aged 5-16 reputed to be below average intelligence.  
Accommodation: 50.

## ASSESSMENT CENTRE

### HAWKSWORTH HALL

Guiseley, Leeds, Yorks.  
Telephone: Guiseley 2914.  
Principal: J. D. Johnson, Esq.  
Assessment Centre for Spastic children between 5 and 13 years.  
Accommodation: 24.

## ADULT CENTRES

### DARESBURY HALL

Daresbury, Nr. Warrington, Lancs.  
Telephone: Moore 359.  
Warden: F. W. Bellman, Esq.  
Chairman of the Management Committee:  
A. W. Hill, Esq.,  
Residential Centre for Male Spastics aged from 16 to 35 years.  
Accommodation: 34.

### COOMBE FARM

Oaks Road, Croydon, Surrey.  
Telephone: Addiscombe 2310.  
Warden: F. W. Bowyer, Esq., M.A.  
Chairman of the Management Committee:  
R. Meek, Esq.  
Residential Centre for Spastics aged from 16 to 25 years. Accommodation: 45.

### PRESTED HALL & THE GRANGE

Feering, Kelvedon, Essex.  
Telephone: Kelvedon 482.  
Warden: J. H. Watson, Esq.  
Chairman of the Management Committee:  
Miss Mary Ruck, R.R.C.  
Residential Centre for Spastics aged from 25 to 40 years. Accommodation: 31.

### THE GRANGE:

High Street, Kelvedon.  
Accommodates 13 Spastics over the age of 40 years.

## TRAINING CENTRE

### "SHERRARDS"

Digswell Hill, Welwyn, Herts.  
Telephone: Welwyn Garden 22125.  
Principal: E. L. Knight, Esq.  
Chairman of the Management Committee:  
The Hon. Lady Bowes Lyon.  
Vocational Training Centre for young adult Spastics.  
Accommodation: 31.

## HOLIDAY HOTELS

### ARUNDEL PRIVATE HOTEL

23, The Leas, Westcliff-on-Sea.  
Telephone: Southend 476351.  
Manageress: Miss M. Burden.  
Hotel for Spastics and accompanying relatives or friends. Accommodation: 19.  
Write to Manageress for bookings.

### S.O.S. HOLIDAY HOTEL FOR SPASTIC CHILDREN

Colwall Court, Bexhill.  
Telephone: Bexhill 1491.  
Chairman of the Management Committee:  
David Jacobs, Esq.  
Accommodation: 23.

## SCHOOLS AFFILIATED TO THE N.S.S.

### BIRKENHEAD SCHOOL

43 Shrewsbury Road, Oxtou.  
Birkenhead. Tel.: Claughton 2583.  
Headmistress:  
Mrs. M. Collinge, B.A.  
Chairman:  
F. H. Campbell, Esq.

Day education and treatment for children between the ages of 5 and 16.

### BIRTENSHAW HALL SCHOOL

Darwen Road, Bromley Cross,  
Bolton. Telephone: Eagleley 230.  
Headmaster:  
D. A. Hiles, Esq.  
Chairman:  
W. Sheppard, Esq.

Special education and therapy for 36 spastic children between the ages of 5 and 16. 19 residential and 17 day pupils.

### DAME HANNAH ROGERS SCHOOL

Ivybridge, Devon.  
Telephone: Ivybridge 461.  
Headmistress:  
Miss B. G. Sutcliffe.  
Chairman:  
Norman Capener, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Residential School for 50 cerebral palsied children, boys and girls, between the ages 5 and 16.

### PERCY HEDLEY SCHOOL

Forest Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne 12.  
Telephone: Newcastle 66-5491/2.  
Headmistress:  
Mrs. E. M. Caldwell, N.F.F.  
Chairman:  
Alderman J. Gray, J.P.  
Special education for severely disabled children with cerebral palsy who live in the Five Northern Counties.  
Accommodation: 32 Day pupils.  
40 Boarders.



# AFFILIATED GROUPS and Local Centres of the N.S.S.

## Eastern Region

Boston District Branch  
 Chesterfield and District Spastics Society **TC**  
 Derby and District Branch of NSS **T**  
 Grantham & District Friends of Spastics  
 Grimby, Cleethorpes and District Friends  
 of Spastics Society  
 Ipswich and East Suffolk Spastics Soc. **W**  
 Leicester and Leicestershire Spastics  
 Society **TC**  
 Lincoln Branch  
 Mansfield and District Friends of Spastics  
 Group **O**  
 Newark and District Friends of Spastics  
 Group  
 Norfolk and Norwich Spastic Assoc.  
 Northampton and County Spastics Society  
**TE**  
 Nottingham and District Friends of  
 Spastics Group **TEC**  
 Peterborough and District Spastics Group  
**O**

Scunthorpe and District Spastic Society  
 Stamford and District Branch of NSS  
 (Regional Officer: H. G. Knight, 28  
 Priestgate, Peterborough, Northants.  
 Tel: 67045)

## Midland Region

Cannock Chase Spastic Association  
 Coventry and District Spastics Society **R**  
 Dudley and District Spastic Group **T**  
 North Staffordshire Spastic Association **T**  
 Shrewsbury and District Spastics Group  
 Stafford and District Spastic Association  
 Worcester and District Branch of NSS  
 (Officer to be appointed)

## North-Eastern Region

Barnsley and District Association of the  
 NSS **C**  
 Bradford and District Branch of the NSS  
 Castleford and District Spastics  
 Committee  
 Darlington and District Spastics Soc. **H**  
 Dewsbury and District Spastics Society  
 Goole and District Spastics Association  
 Halifax and District Spastic Group **W**  
 Huddersfield and District Spastics Soc.  
 Hull Group, The Friends of Spastics  
 Society in Hull and District **H**  
 Leeds and District Spastics Society **O**  
 Pontefract and District Spastics  
 Association  
 Rawmarsh and Parkgate Spastics Society  
 Sheffield and District Spastics Soc. **TEOC**  
 South Shields and District Spastics  
 Society **C**  
 Sunderland and District Spastics Society  
 Tees-side Parents and Friends of Spastics  
**TE**  
 York and District Spastics Group **TC**  
 (Reg. Off: R. J. F. Whyte, Royal  
 Chambers, Station Parade, Harrogate.  
 Tel: 69655)

## North-Western Region

Barrow-in-Furness and District Spastic  
 and Handicapped Children's Society **C**  
 Birkenhead Spastic Children's Soc. **TEC**  
 Blackburn and District Spastics Group  
 Blackpool and Fylde Spastic Group **CW**  
 Bolton and District Group of the NSS  
**TE**  
 Burnley Area and Rossendale Spastics  
 Group  
 Chester and District Spastic Assoc.  
 Crewe and District Spastics Society **TO**

Crosby and District Spastics Society  
 Cumberland, Westmorland and Furness  
 Spastics Society **H**  
 Lancaster, Morecambe and District  
 Spastics Society  
 Manchester and District Spastics Soc. **TC**  
 Oldham & District Spastics Society **CT**  
 Preston and District Spastic Group **CT**  
 Sale, Altrincham and District Spastics  
 Society **RTEC**  
 Southport, Formby and District Spastics  
 Society  
 Stockport, East Cheshire and High Peak  
 Spastics Society **TOC**  
 Urmston and District Group of the NSS  
**TC**  
 Warrington Group for the Welfare of  
 Spastics  
 Widnes Spastics Fellowship Group  
 (Reg. Off: T. H. Keighley, 20 Brazen-  
 nose Street, Manchester.  
 Tel: Blackfriars 6130)

## Northern Home Counties Region

Bedford and District **TOW**  
 Bishop's Stortford and District Group,  
 Herts Spastics Society  
 Central Middlesex Spastics Welfare  
 Society **W**  
 Clacton and District Group  
 Colchester and District Group  
 East Herts Group, Herts Spastics Society  
 East London Spastic Society **H**  
 Epping Forest and District Branch of  
 NSS **TO**  
 Essex Group of the NSS  
 Harlow and District Branch  
 Hatfield and District Group, Herts  
 Spastics Society  
 Hemel Hempstead and District Group,  
 Herts Spastics Society  
 Hitchin and District Friends of Spastics  
 Herts Spastics Society  
 Ilford, Romford and District Spastics  
 Association **O**  
 Luton, Dunstable and District Spastics  
 Group **T**  
 Maidenhead Friends of Spastics Group  
 North London Area Association of Parents  
 and Friends of Spastics **T**  
 North-West London Group of the NSS **O**  
 Oxfordshire Spastics Welfare Society  
 of the NSS **TC**  
 Reading and District Spastics Welfare  
 Society  
 Slough and District Spastics Welfare  
 Society  
 Southend-on-Sea and District Spastics  
 Society **O**  
 South-West Middlesex Group of the NSS  
**T**  
 St. Albans and District Group, Herts  
 Spastics Society **T**  
 Walthamstow and District Spastics Society  
 Watford and District Group, Herts  
 Spastic Society **TC**  
 Welwyn Garden City and District Group,  
 Herts Spastics Society

Wycombe and District Spastics Society **T**  
 (Reg. Off: R. G. Lemarie, 524 St.  
 Alban's Road, North Watford. Tel:  
 41565)

## South-Eastern Region

Bournemouth, Poole and District Spastics  
 Society **CTE**  
 Brighton, Hove and District Branch **TOC**  
 Central Surrey Group  
 Croydon and District Branch **TEWC**  
 East Sussex Group **TC**  
 Folkestone and District Branch of NSS **H**  
 Isle of Wight Group **TE**  
 Maidstone Area Spastic Group **OT**  
 Midway Towns Branch of NSS  
 North Hants and West Surrey Group **TEC**  
 North Surrey Group **W**  
 North-West Kent Spastics Group **W**  
 North-West Surrey Group **TEC**  
 Portsmouth and District Spastics Society  
**W**

Southampton and District Spastics  
 Association **TOWC**  
 South-East London Group **T**  
 South-East Surrey Spastics Group  
 (Redhill) **TO**  
 South London Group  
 South-West London and District Group  
 South-West Surrey Group **T**  
 Thanet Group  
 Tunbridge Wells, Tonbridge and Area  
 Group  
 West Kent Spastics Society, Incorporating  
 Bromley and District Spastics Group **W**  
 (Reg. Off: H. J. I. Cunningham, 55  
 London Road, Horsham, Sussex.  
 Tel: 60100)  
 (Hampshire Town & Village Organ-  
 iser: Capt. C. S. B. Swinley, D.S.O.,  
 D.S.C., R.N., 32 St. Cross Road,  
 Winchester. Tel: 61221)

## Welsh Region (including Mon.)

Cardiff and District Spastic Assoc. **TC**  
 Colwyn Bay and District Spastics Society  
 Conway and District Branch NSS  
 Flint Borough Spastics Association  
 Kenfig Hill and District Spastics Soc. **CT**  
 Merthyr Tydfil and District Spastics Soc.  
 Montgomeryshire Spastics Society  
 Pontypridd and District Group  
 Swansea and District Spastics Association  
**CW**  
 (Reg. Off: B. Kingsley-Davies, 2  
 Saunders Road, Cardiff)

## Western Region

Bath and District Spastics Society  
 Bridgwater and District Friends of  
 Spastics Association **T**  
 Bristol Spastics Association **CTOW**  
 Cheltenham Spastic Aid Association **ET**  
 Exeter and Torbay Spastics Society  
 Plymouth Spastic (CP) Assoc. **COETW**  
 Swindon and District Spastic Society  
 Yeovil and District Spastics Welfare  
 Society  
 (Reg. O: Mrs. A. Mansel-Dyer, St.  
 John House, Park Street, Taunton,  
 Somerset. Tel: 81678)  
 Jersey Spastic Society

## Chief Regional Officer:

(A. M. Frank, M.C., M.A., 12 Park  
 Cresc., London, W.1.)

## Local Projects Secretary:

(D. Lancaster-Gaye, 12 Park Cresc.,  
 London, W.1.)

## Key:

**T**—Treatment Available  
**E**—Education  
**O**—Occupational Centre  
**W**—Work Centre  
**H**—Holiday Home  
**C**—Child Care  
**R**—Residential Centre



